




# **Early Years of Euramerican History in North America No 1**

By the  
Euramerican National Assembly





# Arizona Euramerica

- Acadian Settlement
- 13 Colonies
- Hannah Duston
- Lewis and Clark



# French Euramericans - Acadia

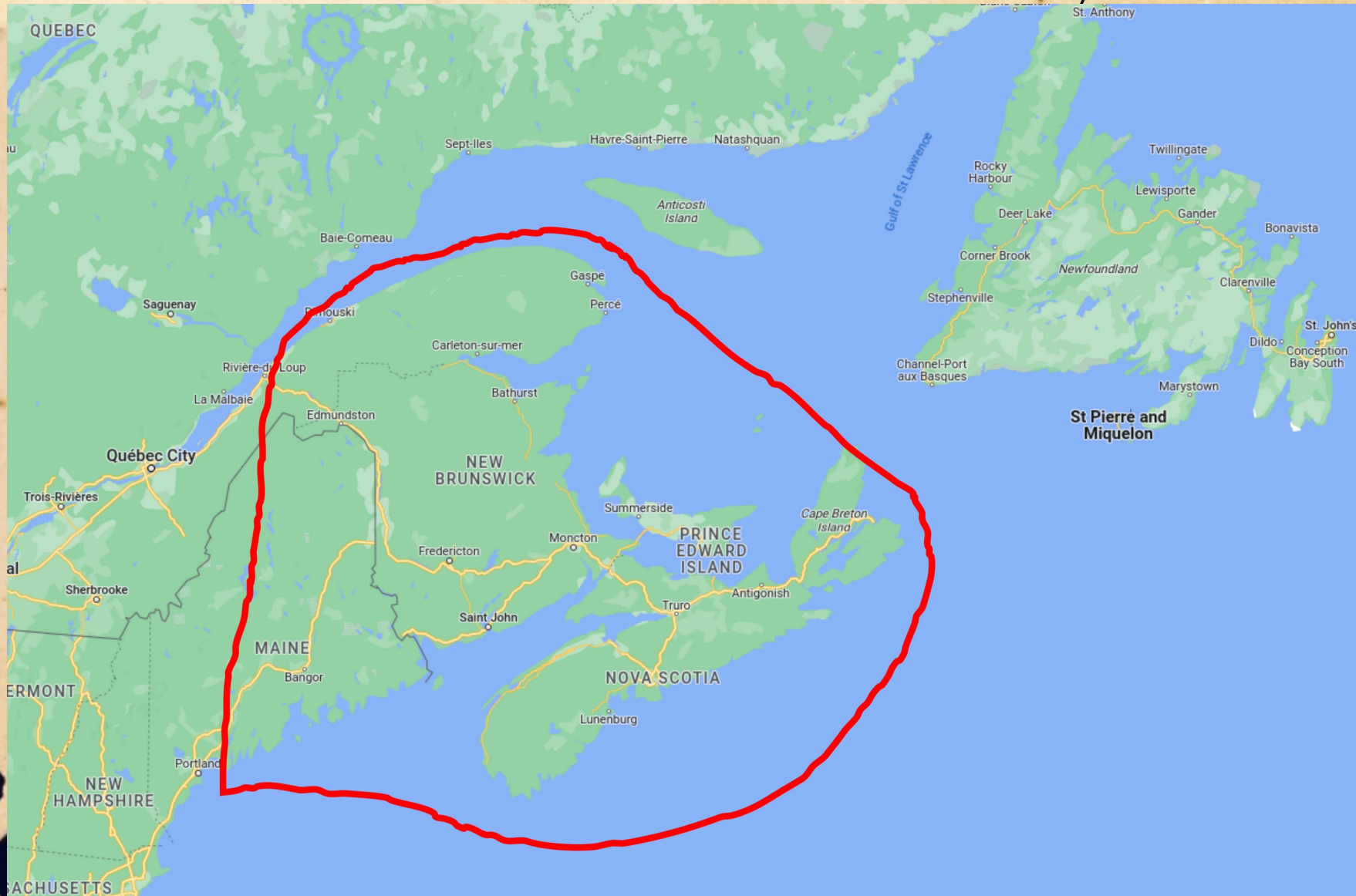
- New France Established 1534





# French Euramericans - Acadia

- 1604 – Establishment of Acadia Colony





# French Euramericans - Acadia


- First Arrivals were soldiers and indentured servants
- Later, in 1632, whole families arrived
- About 1,200 Acadian family names in total
- Way of Life was mainly fishing and farming





# French Euramericans - Acadia



- Acadian Civil War – 1640 to 1645
  - Lots of wars with the British from Founding until
  - 1710 Britain conquers Acadia
  - Many French refused to pledge allegiance to British Crown
  - 1754 French and Indian War against the British
  - To neutralize support from Acadians, Britain expels many Acadians
- 



# French Euramericans - Acadia


- 1755 to 1764 **Great Upheaval** – Britain expels many Acadians who refuse to give Oath to British Crown
- Refusal for Oath was not only political, but religious: British Crown was also head of Church of England
- 12,000 Acadians expelled
- Many went to US and Louisiana





# French Euramericans - Acadia



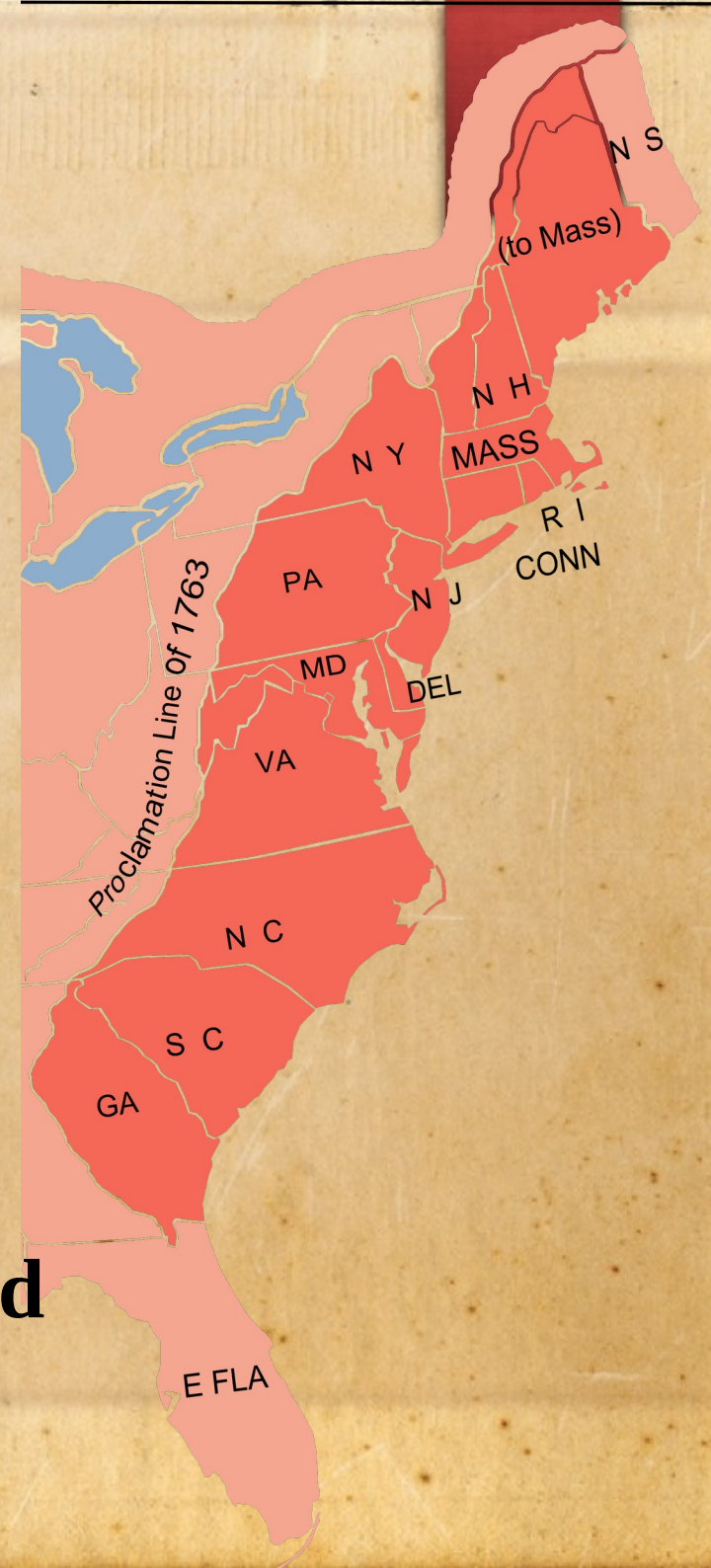
- 1847 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American author, wrote **Evangeline** an epic poem of an Acadian girl looking for her betrothed Gabriel
  - Expelled from Acadia
  - Travels to Louisiana where she finds Gabriel's father
  - Eventually winds up in Philadelphia during a pestilence
  - She finds Gabriel who dies in her arms
- 



# The 13 British Colonies

- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia

**Today: Focusing on Trade and Economy of the Colonies**





# The 13 British Colonies

- 1625 – Population of 2000
- 1700 – Population of 250,000
- 1775 – Population of 2.4 million



NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN SCENE.



# The 13 British Colonies


- Life was hard
- Way of life included
  - Farming
  - Fishing
  - Industry
  - Trade





# The 13 British Colonies




- Exports from Colonies
    - tobacco, grain (wheat, rice), iron, lumber, indigo dye, deerskins, livestock, whale oil, fish, and rum
  - Five commodities accounted for over 60 percent of the total value of the mainland colonies' exports: Tobacco, bread and flour, rice, dried fish, and indigo.
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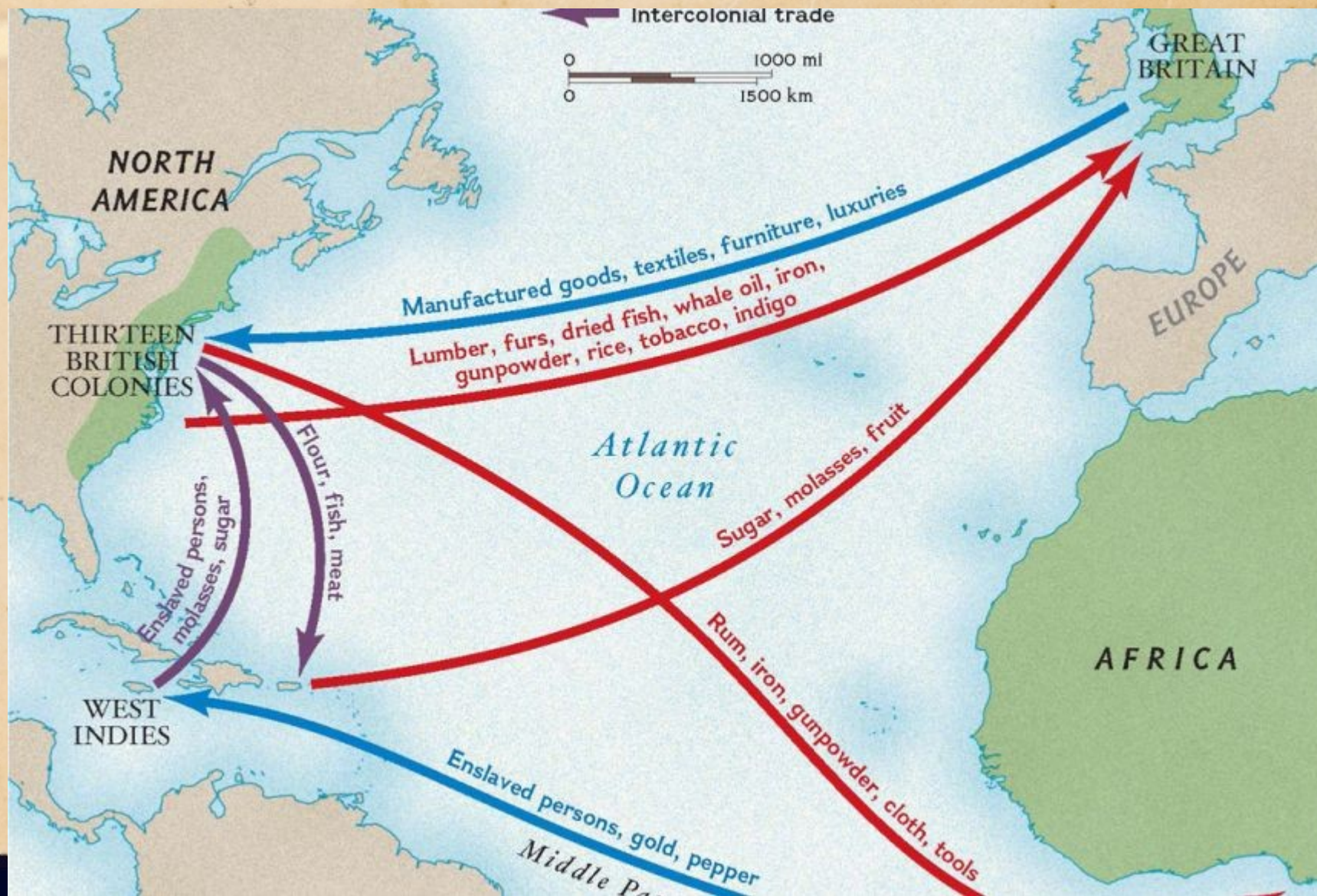
# The 13 British Colonies



- British Crown had started colonies to increase economic power
  - Colonies were part of a larger economic trade which was taxed by the British Crown
- 




# The 13 British Colonies





# The 13 British Colonies



- Colonies were part of a strong economic system
  - British Colonies grew and thrived
  - British Crown sought to maximize its economic gain
  - British Crown controlled and imposed economic laws on the American Colonies.
  - Colonies had trouble establishing their own laws and policies for economics and trade.
- 



# The 13 British Colonies

## British Colonial Trade Regulations



The Triangular Trade Route

- During the reign of James II, economic restrictions were imposed on the colonists to foster economic dependence.
- **Navigation Act (1651):**
  - All crews to be 1/2 English in nationality
  - Most goods must be carried on English ships.
- **Navigation Act (1660):**
  - Required **all** colonial trade to be on English ships
  - Master and 3/4 of crew must be English
  - List of "enumerated goods" developed that could only be shipped to England or an English colony
- **Navigation Act (1663):**
  - Required goods bound for the colonies from Africa, Asia, or Europe to first be landed in England before shipping to America.



# The 13 British Colonies



**This economic background will become an issue in later years (and for future discussion)**





# Hannah Duston

A story of a tragedy and reprisal  
on the colonial frontier





# Hannah Duston

- Born 1657 in colonial Massachusetts
- Puritan by Religion
- Married Thomas Duston
- Had 9 children

17<sup>th</sup> Century Home in Massachusetts





# Hannah Duston

- King William's War
- 1688-1697
- Between French and English
- Both sides used Indian allies.

17<sup>th</sup> Century Home in Massachusetts





# Hannah Duston

- March 15, 1697 - Abanaki Indians attacked
- A warband of about 30
- Killed 27 colonists in Haverhill; many children included
- Homes burned
- 13 taken captive





# Hannah Duston

- Thomas Duston, 8 children, away building a new brick home.
- Escaped attack
- Hannah and a 6-day old newborn at home
- Captured with her nurse, Mary

Actual Duston Brick Home





# Hannah Duston

- 6-day old baby Martha Duston killed by the warriors
- According to Hannah:

“About 19 or 20 Indians now led these away, with about half a score of other English captives, but ere they had gone many steps, they dash'd out the brains of the infant against a tree, and several of the other captives, as they began to tire in the sad journey, were soon sent unto their long home.”



# Hannah Duston

- Hannah and Mary taken to an Island
- 12 Indians were her captives, part of a family group
- Indians stripped, whipped captives
- Made them run the guantlet (aisle of indians with clubs sticks and knives)

-



# Hannah Duston

- Held captives on an island, Hanna, Mary and 14-year old boy Samuel hatched a plan to escape
- Hannah vowed vengeance against the killers of her newly born daughter
- One night, the three of them  
“..furnishing themselves with hatchets for the purpose, they struck home such blows upon the heads of their sleeping oppressors, that ere they could any of them struggle...they fell down dead.”



# Hannah Duston

- They escaped by canoe after scalping the Indians in retribution
- Traveled by canoe until they finally reached home
- Received a bounty by Massachusetts colony
- Statues and plaques have been raised in honor of Hannah Duston for her bravery





# Hannah Duston






# Lewis and Clark Expedition





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

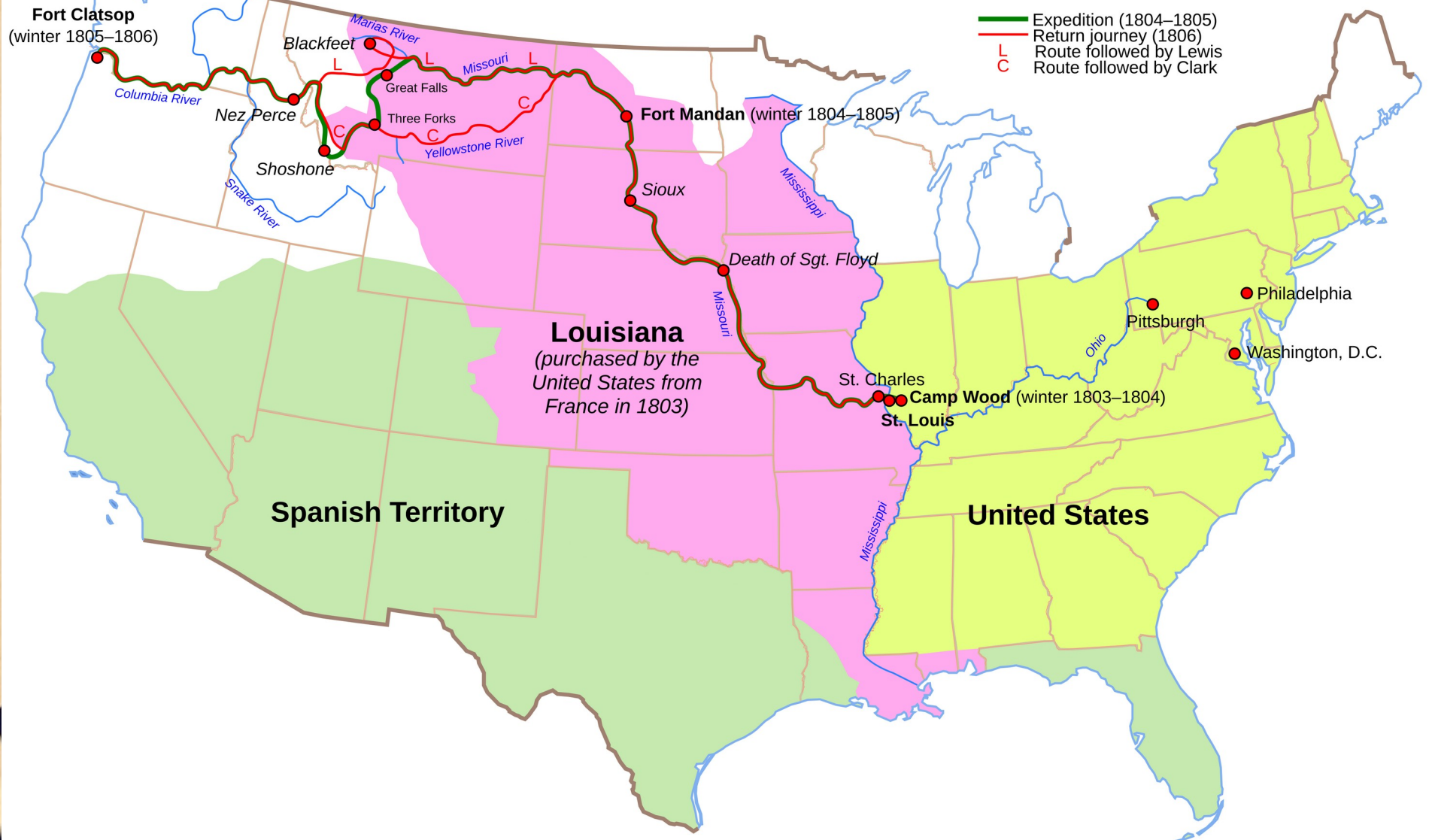


- Meriwether Lewis (1774-1809)
  - William Clark (1770-1838)
  - Hired by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Purchase and find a trail to the Pacific Ocean.
  - Find "the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce."
  - declaring US sovereignty over the land occupied by the many different Native American tribes along the Missouri River
- 



# Lewis and Clark Expedition

## Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806)





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

Trip Started on the Missouri River in 1804





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Duration: 862 days (about 2-1/2 years)





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Camped at many spots along the Missouri River





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Used Indian Guides (Sacagawea)
- Mostly friendly Indian tribes
- Some hostile Indian tribes (Teton-Sioux)
- Kept detailed records on Indian tribes, dress and habits as well as flora and fauna





# Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Reached Pacific Ocean on November 15, 1805






# Lewis and Clark Expedition



## Legacy

- Established US claim to the lands of the West
  - Discovered a path to the Pacific Coast
  - Documented Indian Tribes along the way
  - Documented the flora and fauna
  - Documented the geography and geology
  - Enhanced the knowledge of North America
- 



# US Policy on Indian Lands

The undersigned have no hesitation in avowing that the United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined, in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature, and to bring into cultivation every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. In thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or of humanity; for they will not only give to the few thousand savages scattered over that territory an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort, and enjoyment, by cultivation.

John Quincy Adams, 6<sup>th</sup> US President





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